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TREATY CREATING ALADI SIGNED; OBJECTIVES OUTLINED

PY141444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Aug (TELAM)--The document signed here today creating the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) establishes broad potentials for negotiations at all levels because its main objectives are the promotion and regulation of mutual trade aimed at enlarging the markets of the region.

The document, labeled "1980 Montevideo Treaty," comprises 69 articles divided into 9 chapters and a preamble. Through this treaty, ALADI members will carry out their integration process aimed at promoting harmonious and balanced social and economic development of the region and with the long-range objective of gradually and progressively establishing a Latin American common market.

In the application of the treaty, ALADI members will be able to implement the principles of pluralism, accord, flexibility, differential treatment and multiplicity [multiplicidad].

The members of the new organization have also established areas of economic preferences embodied in a regional tariff privilege, agreements of regional scope and agreements covering only parts of the region. Regional agreements include agreements to which all ALADI members are party and subregional agreements are those to which only some of ALADI's members subscribe.

The differential treatment will be implemented according to the three categories reorgnized in the document. These three categories are: relatively lower economic development (Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador); middle category (Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Uruguay, Colombia), and a third group of higher development (Brazil, Mexico, Argentina).

One of the main articles specifies that the objectives of the complementary economic agreements are to promote the maximum use of productive factors, stimulate complementary economic actions, ensure equitable conditions of competition, facilitate the introduction of products on the international market and promote a balanced and harmonious development of ALADI member countries.

The document also emphasizes that ALADI members will establish favorable conditions for the participation of the countries of relatively less economic development in the process of economic integration based on the principle of no reciprocity and of mutual cooperation.

Regarding the legal aspect, the highest legal body will be the Council of Foreign Ministers, followed by the Conference of Assessment and Accord made up of plenipotentiary representatives, and by the Representatives Committee which will be empowered to call special meetings.

It was also agreed that the legal status of LAFTA will be vested in all its aspects in ALADI, which will also have its headquarters in Montevideo.

LATIN AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ESTABLISHED

PA141326 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 13 Aug (AFP)--The Latin American Association for Human Rights (Asociation Latinoamericana Para los Derechos Humanos] was created here tonight, with headquarters in Quito, after 3 days of important debates by representatives from 21 Latin American countries meeting for just this purpose.

At the end of the meeting, one of the conclusions, according to reports, was to ask the OAS to convoke a meeting of foreign ministers to ask for the political, economic and diplomatic isolation of the Bolivian regime.

The Latin American Association for Human Rights is a nongovernmental regional organization whose principal purposes are related to the coordination and support of the human rights organizations in Latin America. It will also be a purpose of this organization to investigate violations of these rights, to publicize situations that violate human rights and to devise a strategy for the defense and respect of human rights.

These objectives must be met through a series of specific actions, such as the drafting of action programs and defining a policy in relation to political refugees and prisoners and the existence of critical human rights situations.

The executive secretariat of the association will be the executor of the association's policies through its director, Horacio Sevilla. Some of the principal functions of the director, who will serve for a term of 2 years, are legal representation of the association, implementation of its policies, management of the organization and issuance of a yearly report. Sevilla is also secretary general of the organization's executive committee.

The majority of the participants and observers at the meeting agreed in describing the establishment of the association as a major step forward. In its report, the commission pointed out the necessity of extending the notion of genocide to all those terrorist actions incurred by governments to prevent democratic processes.

The report also recommends emphasizing the social together with the legal considerations which may be made with respect to violations of human rights. The political commission of the meeting stressed the honesty with which the debate developed in Quito and harshly condemned provocations which have a tendency to prevent democratic consolidation in Latin America.

Arms Spending Resolution

PA142308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0136 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 13 Aug (EFE)--The Latin American Association for Human Rights, which has been formed in Quito, today approved a resolution asking the Latin American governments [to implement] "a policy of reducing arms spending."

The resolution was proposed by Armando Villanueva, a former Peruvian Aprist Party presidential candidate, and was approved unanimously at a meeting in which more than 100 delegates from a score of countries and 9 international organizations participated.

In an interview granted to EFE, Villanueva said that excessive arms spending limits the social work that these governments could carry out. With $1 million, he said, "several towns could enjoy running water, sewers and other basic services."

Another proposal by Villanueva which was approved by the assembly is to truly pursue continental integration because, as Villanueva put it, "integration must be a tool for the peoples and not a tool for the transnational companies to seek their own benefit."

Villanueva added: To achieve this we must have the immediate goal of achieving the authentic democratization of the Latin American governments and the participation of the productive forces, small businessmen and national investors, who are presently sidelined because of pressure by imperialism.

PASTOR EXPRESSES OPTIMISM OVER CREATION OF ALADI

PY131435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2056 GMT 12 Aug 80

[By special correspondent]

Montevideo, 12 Aug (NA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated here today that he feels optimistic toward the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] which, according to him, will allow Argentina to increase its nontraditional exports and the economic relations with other countries of the region.

At the end of the ceremony, during which the "new Montevideo treaty" giving birth to ALADI was signed, the minister told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "in addition to Argentina's current economic opening toward the world, ALADI allows it to launch broad negotiations aimed at integration with all Latin American countries and groups."

He indicated that the possibility of "reaching several bilateral accords" within the framework of ALADI "would mean for Argentina the opening of new regional markets for its exports, especially markets for nontraditional products, and will facilitate the diversification of the sources of supply for the nation's economy."

Minister Pastor said that the clearing of the path for the process of regional integration through the creation of ALADI "means that Argentina will shortly have more goods, more employment opportunities and less inflation," because "we have recovered our freedom of action and will be able to pursue a policy aimed at the development and integration of the continent."

He went on to say that "by the end of the century Argentina will have a market which will increase from 300 million to 600 million inhabitants. This allows us to believe that Latin America has the right conditions to become one of the greatest consumer markets in the world. This could give us an idea of the current and future significance of ALADI."

The minister concluded by recalling that multilateral relations will not be compulsory within the new integration system because "it establishes different mechanisms and different categories for the countries according to the degree of development they have attained, thus allowing them to carry out bilateral or multilateral negotiations as the parties involved may consider appropriate to their respective economic needs.

THREE LABOR MOVEMENT GROUPS ANNOUNCE MERGER

PY140402 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2202 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM)--Representatives from the three groups that comprise the Argentine labor movement decided this afternoon to unite under the acronym CGT (Confederacion General del Trabajo) [General Labor Confederation]. This decision was adopted at a meeting held at the Buenos Aires truck drivers union headquarters, which was attended by the so-called Group of 20, the Group of 25, and the CNT [National Labor Commission]. It was also decided to continue with the negotiations to realize this objective and that another meeting will be held tomorrow at 1500 at the Government Workers Association headquarters.

GUEILER'S DAUGHTER SAYS FORMER PRESIDENT IS HOSTAGE

PY150242 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 14 Aug (AFP)--Maria Teresa Perez Gueiler, daughter of the former president of Bolivia, stated here today to AFP that Lidia Gueiler is practically being kept as a hostage in La Paz, and that the statements which indicate that she is free to leave are absolutely false.

Maria Teresa Gueiler, who lives in the Paris area, stated during the course of a telephone interview that her son, who was able to leave Bolivia yesterday--Wednesday--assured her that the former Bolivian president, who is currently in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature in La Paz, has been practically kidnapped and is being retained as a hostage.

My mother has had all the necessary documents to leave the country in her hands for a week now. She has a visa for France, but each time she announces her intention to leave, the interior minister tries to convince her not to leave. He calls her up on the telephone and tells her that he cannot guarantee her security during the trip to the airport and that her life is in danger, Perez Gueiler added.

According to La Paz diplomatic circles, Lidia Gueiler is presumably refusing to (?depart) until two of her former ministers are released. Moreover, her daughter added that she is not making this demand any longer and that [words indistinct] Luis Arce Gomez, asserted that the former president had postponed her trip due to personal reasons.

Furthermore, it has been announced in this capital that all the representatives of the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy (CONADE) will meet here on 20 and 21 August. The objective of the meeting is to outline the action that will be implemented at the international level with a view to obtaining the recognition of the clandestine constitutional government of Hernan Siles Zuazo as the sole and legitimate representative of the Bolivian people, the Paris (?CONADE) indicated.

U.S. JOURNALIST TELLS OF DEATH THREATS

PY150100 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Lima--U.S. reporter Mary Helen Spooner, who was detained for 7 days at the Bolivian Interior Ministry, has said that she was threatened with death and mutilation but that she was not physically mistreated. Spooner, 28 years old, had been detained by military officers and charged with writing offensive articles about the government of General Garcia Meza which were sent abroad.

MEXICAN PAPER INTERVIEWS LECHIN OQUENDO

PY142359 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 Aug 80 p 20

[Text] Mexico, 13 Aug (ANSA)--Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], has stated that "the recent election which Hernan Siles Zuazo won was a fraud; it did not represent the will of the electorate."

During an exclusive interview with the rightist Mexican newspaper EL HERALDO, published today on its front page, Lechin Oquendo, who has been under arrest since the 17 July Bolivian coup, denied having been tortured. The union leader stated that "nobody has touched even a hair."

"I have not been compelled to do anything, either verbally or in deeds, nor have I been ill-treated. Quite the contrary, I have been given all sorts of attention, more than what a political prisoner can expect."

The special envoy of the Mexican daily asked Lechin Oquendo whether it were true that he had been under pressure or under the effect of drugs when he appeared on Bolivian television to request the citizenry to give up its resistance, to which he replied:

"All the time I have been here--since 17 July when I was arrested--I have remained absolutely and totally normal. The rumors stating that I have been under the effect of drugs or that I have made statements under pressure or threats are false."

In referring to the request he made over television in the presence of a member of the junta, he stated that "I requested of the rural areas, mines and cities an understanding with the new government. A civil war would have destroyed my fatherland."

He then referred to the elections and their fraud. Lechin Oquendo stated that he did not know who had taken over the votes in his favor, since he had only registered 10,000. And he suggested that maybe the winner, Hernan Siles Zuazo, had taken them over.

He refused to answer when the journalist asked him his opinion on the new military regime governing his country. Lechin said: "I am a prisoner. I cannot answer your question."

DRUG CONTROL OFFICIAL DEPLORES U.S. AID CUTOFF

PY142146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (AFP)--The narcotics and dangerous drugs office of Cochabamba (in the center of Bolivia) is facing serious economic problems due to the economic restrictions imposed by the United States on Bolivia. This information was released here today by the head of the above-mentioned police office, Col Aldo Rubin de Celis, who also stated that the control of activities of cocaine manufacturers and traffickers has diminished due to the suspension of U.S. aid.

This information was released at the same time that U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini stated that several drug traffickers are involved in the Bolivian Government.

Overhaul of Drug Program

PY150308 Paris AFP in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 14 Aug (AFP)--In view of the accusation being made due to the presumed involvement of some of its members in cocaine trafficking, the Bolivian Government has decided to completely overhaul the national drug control directorate, it was reported today.

In a speech given at police headquarters this morning, Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez spoke of the need to demonstrate that the national reconstruction government is honest, clean and unblemished, and that it really intends to do away with immorality, with substances that are hazardous to health and with the drug traffickers who up until now have used and abused the lack of control over their activities on the state's part.

The interior minister said that the overhauling of the drug control agency must straighten out irregularities in the agency's functioning and eradicate any complicity with delinquents.

He added that the Bolivian people are sound, free of vices and abnormalities and that the government must keep them that way by stamping out the activities of the enemies of the people's health.

This action on the part of this government will also serve to put an end to the insults and slander from the ultraleftists who, unable to accept their defeat, have turned to a vicious attack against the new Bolivian leaders and government officials through lies and defamation, Minister Arce Gomez said.

The interior minister's remarks were construed as a reply to the U.S. Department of State, whose spokesman had announced that financial and technical assistance for drug traffic control was being withheld from Bolivia because it was doubtful that its new government is willing to cooperate in stopping the smuggling of cocaine into the United States.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'SLANDER CAMPAIGN'

PY142108 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text of undated Interior Ministry statement]

[Text] By order of the interior minister, the interior under secretariat declares:

There is a systematic slander campaign of [words indistinct] from various places in the world, led by the ultraleft. Dissatisfied with having lost the domination of this country, which could have served it as a center from which to spread guerrilla activities, it is now dedicating all of its efforts to creating a false picture of our real situation.

It has been verified by studies made by competent organizations that all the propaganda spread by countries interested in creating chaos and economic, political and social destruction in Latin America is done by bad journalists assuming unwarranted attitudes which are a discredit to their colleagues.

The national reconstruction government has demonstrated its strong adherence to freedom by granting a permit to leave the country to that woman journalist who dedicated herself to deceiving world opinion under the protection of two big British publishing houses. This is proof of the extent of the free and independent thinking of the military government, which is not committed to serving foreign interests or totalitarian conduct.

Because of the points given above, the Interior Ministry declares that, as of now, it assumes the role of defender against the foreign news media that dedicates itself to publishing untrue or tendentious reports and news of a subversive nature which violate the norms of international and private law and discredit the country.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SAO PAULO

PY150256 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 14 Aug (AFP)--Walter Guevara Anaya, a son of former Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze, and two more Bolivian citizens who were in asylum in the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz arrived here tonight by plane from the Bolivian capital.

Senator Luis Alvarez, of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], and Hugo Zapata, general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], who sought asylum at the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz on 30 July, arrived with Walter Guevara Arze [as received].

The three Bolivian political exiles refused to speak to the press. The wife and a daughter of former Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo remain in the Brazilian Embassy in La Paz.

COMIBOL MANAGER CLAIMS MINES BACK TO NORMAL

PY141724 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0021 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Aug (TELAM)--The acting general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL], Eduardo Asebey Salas, today stated that 100 percent of the 26,000 workers employed by this company and all the mines which belong to COMIBOL are working normally.

During an exclusive interview granted to TELAM, the official explained that 6 days after the military uprising, 4,000 workers of almost all the southern mines--that is 15 percent of the work force employed by COMIBOL--were already back at work. Asebey added that 1 week later the large mines like Catavi, San Jose, Huanuni, Bolivar, Santa Fe and Corocoro also went into operation.

Speaking about the most troublesome sectors, the acting general manager--who has been COMIBOL's technical manager for many years--explained that the most troublesome mines had been Colquiri, Viloco and Caracoles. "These mines really worried me because I did not know why they were not working," Asebey said.

Asked about the reason for the troublesome nature of these mines, Asebey said that "the strange coincidence was that there were some pro-Third World priests--foreigners who had agitated against the military government. Thus, it became necessary to send strategic military forces to those places."

In response to questions related to rumors that some mines are working sluggishly, the COMIBOL spokesman said: "We have no information in this regard. What we can say is that the 26,000 COMIBOL mineworkers are working and preparing their own production schedules." He added: "We have no conflicts with the workers. We have signed several labor agreements with them which in our view are very good for the workers and acceptable for COMIBOL."

He has also asked about the violent incidents which had taken place in the mining districts after 17 July. He explained that no violence was used against the workers by the armed forces or COMIBOL. "I would say that there were just too many mining radio stations which were broadcasting antigovernment information, attacking it with falsehoods. This prompted the use of military measures to stop these broadcasts. Other than that, everything was handled within the framework of dialogue and understanding by workers, COMIBOL and the government."

FRG ASKS GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE PRISONERS

PY141613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that the FRG has sent a message to the Bolivian military junta asking for the liberation of political prisoners and a stop to all repressive measures against the country's democratic forces.

The message sent by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to the chief of the Bolivian military junta, General Garcia Meza, also asks for the publication of the names of the arrested and of the victims. The FRG ambassador to Bolivia, Johannes von Vacano, who delivered the message, expressed the FRG's satisfaction over the release in La Paz of one of its advisers, who had been held for 5 days after the military coup. His name was not revealed. The ambassador said that the aid for development given by the FRG to Bolivia will continue, on the condition that there is total security for its aides and experts.

ENERGY MINISTRY TO CUT OIL IMPORTS BY $1.6 BILLION

FY141356 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The Mines and Energy Ministry has decided to apply a $1.6 billion cut in the $10 billion budget provided for oil imports this year.

This decision was announced after a meeting held between Planning Minister Delfim Neto, Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Coporation] President Shigeaki Ueki and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

The three basic reasons that led to this decision were: an increase in national oil production; a decrease in national consumption, in which the 960,000 barrels of oil per day; and the guarantee given by the national automotive industry to produce 250,000 alcohol-run cars by December.

DROUGHT RELIEF COULD TOTAL 15 BILLION CRUZEIROS

FY131737 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Aug 80 p 16

[Excerpt] The northeastern drought has already surpassed the one which took place last year both regarding damage and government expenditures. Official disbursements for the region will go up to 12 billion cruzeiros if the National Monetary Council approves the request for 4.2 billion cruzeiros to cover losses. According to experts of the Interior Ministry in Brasilia, between 14 and 15 billion cruzeiros will be spent by the government by the end of the year, even though the latter had estimated only 13 billion cruzeiros, compared to 12 billion cruzeiros spent last year.

This year the drought has affected 71.26 percent of the drought-prone area where large crop losses have been sustained. The Interior Ministry has acknowledged that 651 counties have been placed on emergency status compared to the 513 counties in 1979. According to information released by the Superintendency for Development of the Northeast [SUDENE], 465,000 workers had been enrolled in the emergency plan by the time 621 counties had been declared in a state of emergency, while last year 430,000 workers had enrolled in the emergency plan.

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES PROMOTIONS--Brasilia--President Joao Baptista Figueiredo signed a decree yesterday promoting 17 officers of the armed forces. In the army, Brig Gen Mario Ramos de Alencar was promoted to major general, and the following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Iris Lustosa de Oliveira, Angelo Baratta Filho, Eduardo Cesar Lucena Barbosa, Nilton Guilherme, Antonio Luiz Coimbra de Castro and Laurindo Magrini. In the air force, Brig Gen George Belham da Motta was promoted to major general, and the following colonels were promoted to brigadier general: Tarso Magnus da Cunha Frota, Lelio Viana Lobo, Evonio Arouca, Socrates da Costa Monteiro and Joao Felipe Brack. In the navy, the following rear admirals were promoted to vice admiral: Raul Barros Vieira, Henrique Leonel Martins Pereira and Joao Batista Teles de Aragao. Capt Joao Geraldo Matta de Araujo was promoted to rear admiral. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Aug 80 p 5 FY]

ARMS EXPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 8 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian exports of arms and ammunition during the first half of this year reached 1,142 tons, worth $33,907,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1114 GMT 8 Aug 80 FY]

VALPARAISO, PUERTO MONTT BISHOPS SUPPORT PLEBISCITE

PY142046 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Msgr Eladio Vicuna Arandi, bishop of Puerto Montt, has indicated that the call for a plebiscite made by President Pinochet is very positive and has been expected by the citizenry. The bishop added that he has confidence in the members of the legal commission that prepared the draft constitution.

He explained that it is very important for the new constitution to provide for strong actions against terrorism, which is causing innocent victims all over the world. The bishop also said that he hoped that all Chileans will study the new constitution very carefully in order to be able to cast an intelligent and patriotic vote at the 11 September plebiscite.

The bishop of Valparaiso, Msgr Emilio Tagle Covarruvias, has stated that the new constitution is the most appropriate course for the country's development within a framework of prosperity, social peace and stability. He added: The government gives us a feeling of confidence and the assurance that the country cannot go back to the chaotic past.

Every time we see the results of the attacks of international Marxism, we realize how important it is to spread around the success attained in our country. For this we must use common sense and move forward strengthening the unity of all Chileans, the bishop said.

Dissident Group Comments

PY141704 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 13 Aug (AFP)--A group of dissident lawyers warned here today that the objective of the plebiscite called for next month by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet is to perpetuate the dictatorial regime to last almost 25 years.

The so-called Group of 24 that includes professors and politicians who disagree with the official position said today that General Pinochet has just made a decision that will have dramatic consequences for the country. They added that the objective of the plebiscite is to perpetuate the autocracy headed by Pinochet until completing almost 25 years of dictatorial rule.

Although political parties have been outlawed since the military coup 7 years ago, the Group of 24 is made up of conservatives, Christian Democrats (centrist), social democrats, and Marxists.

Speaking at a press conference, the Group of 24 asked the people to repudiate the plebiscite because it will not help to attain a truly democratic constitution. They noted that the plebiscite called by Pinochet is illegal because "it does not offer any serious guarantees." They added that "the future generations will be ashamed of it."

Edgardo Boeninger, a member of the group and former rector of the national university, said that it is a great fraud that "forces us to choose between a complete (?vacuum) and a constitution."

Moreover, the president of the organization, Manuel Sanhueza, noted that this lack of alternatives may bring about tragic consequences and he noted that one of them would be "the consolidation of a new and harsher period of dictatorship."

Sanhueza noted that if Chile slides down to a situation similar to that presently being experienced by Central American nations, the responsibility will fall directly on General Pinochet and the civilian groups that support him.

POLICE HOMICIDE CHIEF ARRESTED IN KIDNAPPING PROBE

PY142114 Paris AFP in Spanish 1958 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that a chief and a deputy chief of the homicide squad of the Chilean civilian police, Jose Opazo and Domingo Pinto, respectively, have been detained for alleged participation in a wave of political kidnappings which has shaken this capital recently and which ended with the death of a university student. The report published by the newspaper EL MERCURIO also indicates that five detectives, including a woman, are also under arrest.

Personnel Changes

PY142129 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Summary] There have been some changes in the hierarchy of the metropolitan area investiations police department. Prefect Juan Francisco Salinas Solis has submitted his resignation, which has been accepted by the investigation police chief, Gen Fernando Paredes Pizarro, ret. Prefect Juan Francisco Salinas Solis has been replaced by prefect Miguel Aguirre Argomedo, who until today had been chief of the investigations police research department.

ROJAS RETURNS, COMMENTS ON ALADI MEETING

PY141652 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The presidential announcement of a plebiscite scheduled to be held on 11 September attracted most of the attention of the foreign ministers who attended the signing of the 1980 Montevideo treaty. This statement was made by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames when he arrived in Santiago yesterday.

In Montevideo, foreign ministers and representatives from 10 Latin American countries signed the treaty which has given birth to the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI] which has taken the place of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA]. The objective of this new organization is to create the Latin American Common Market.

Minister Rojas Galdames indicated that he had opportunities to hold informal meetings with all his counterparts who attended the Montevideo meeting. Among them was Bolivian Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto, with whom he discussed bilateral relations, but there is nothing official concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations.

The Chilean foreign minister said that President Pinochet's announcement of a plebiscite had overshadowed all other international issues at the Montevideo meeting. He also stated that, together with his Latin American counterparts, he had analyzed the Jerusalem affair in the light of Israel's decision to designate that city as its permanent capital. With regard to Chile's position, he explained that President Pinochet has asked the Foreign Ministry to provide him with more information before reaching a decision.

The Chilean foreign minister arrived at the Cerrillos airport aboard a Chilean Air Force plane and was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Valdes Puga and Uruguayan Ambassador Dante Paladini.

CEPE MANAGER EXPLAINS OIL TALKS WITH COLOMBIA

PA150254 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Statement by Jose Carvajal, Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation manager, at news conference on 14 August in Quito--recorded]

[Text] I have called you, newsmen, to let you know the reason and results of my visit to Colombia during the past 3 days. Public opinion in Colombia in the last year was unfavorable toward Ecuador, following the visit of the Colombian energy minister, to Ecuador in October 1979 who suggested among other things, an exchange of technical information and expressed Colombia's interest to obtain contracts on the supply of crude oil from us. We told him that we were willing to supply his country, but since Ecuador is an underdeveloped country which badly needs cash, we could not make any concession regarding prices.

Colombia has participated in several price bids, but its policy in this respect has always been to keep its bid low.

During other conversations it was decided that I, manager of the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, should go to Colombia to take the initiative in discussing a number of proposals we have submitted in order to promote an integrationist policy in the Andean region.

Among the proposals we submitted are that Ecuador is willing, because it is beneficial, to sell crude to Colombia; that Ecuador is prepared to make some investments to connect the trans-Ecuadorean pipeline with Colombia's which goes from Orito to Tumaco; and that Ecuador is willing to sign a long-term contract of 3 or 4 years to sell 15,000 barrels of crude daily to Colombia, with substantial savings in transportation. We have proposed to the Colombian petroleum enterprise to share the profits or savings. At the same time, we expressed our concern over the smuggling of oil cross the northern border which has resulted in a short supply of gasoline and other fuels in this zone. In view of this, we suggested that a commission be appointed to study the possibility of setting the same price along the border zone. This should not be just for the border zone because I understand that the problem with Venezuela is the same.

The Colombian authorities listened carefully to what we had to say; they liked the part in which we offered to supply them with crude more than the part dealing with similar prices in the two countries because they would benefit by maintaining different prices which would represent a loss for Ecuador and a gain for Colombia.

This is the situation so far and we hope that in future conversations we can reach an agreement on unifying our prices which is very important to stop smuggling across the border.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE MEETS U.S. ECONOMIC OFFICIAL

PY141617 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT [illegible] 80

[Text] President Belaunde Terry has announced that next week the government will launch a major road construction, agricultural, livestock, forestry and agroindustrial project designed to promote development in the central part of the country. Although he did not reveal the amount of the planned investment, he pointed out that a large line of credit will come from the United States.

He announced this after meeting with Thomas Ehrlich, director of the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency and President Carter's main adviser on cooperation matters.

President Belaunde said he held a fruitful work session with Ehrlich with whom he discussed bilateral cooperation projects involving municipal, roadbuilding, food, energy and other issues. He said the implementation of this project will promote the development of the hinterland of the rivers (Pisqui), Pachitea and Palcazu, which he had inspected in his recent tour of the central region.

SENATE APPROVES RESOLUTION CONDEMNING BOLIVIAN COUP

PY141814 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Senate last night unanimously approved a resolution condemning and rejecting the military coup that overthrew Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler and disregarded the outcome of the Bolivian general elections.

The resolution deplores, condemns and rejects the Bolivian Armed Forces' military intervention which violated the Bolivian people's human and democratic rights.

The resolution, which was preceded by a 15-minute debate, was signed by Senators Javier Alva Orlandini, Jorge del Prado, Carlos Enrique Milgar and (Mario Fonaro Carpeche), in the names of their respective parties.

The resolution also asks the executive branch to give instructions to the Peruvian Embassy and the appropriate officials to see to it that the right to asylum is faithfully adhered to.

The Senate also approved another resolution requesting the Interior Ministry to submit a detailed report on the events that took place in our country in connection with the disappearance of five Argentine citizens and to name those responsible for this action. The resolution was proposed by Senator (Marco Antonio Carrido Malo).

BELCO PETROLEUM WORKERS END STRIKE, RESUME WORKING

PY141648 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Labor Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini has reported that the conflict involving the Belco Petroleum Corporation had been resolved. He said the workers had resumed normal activities since their demands were satisfactorily met. He noted that the demands of the Atacocha mine workers were also satisfactorily met.

RECOGNITION OF 350-MILE CONTINENTAL SHELF SOUGHT

PY141959 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Uruguay is trying to obtain recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf. This statement had been made to this radio station by the under secretary for foreign relations who will travel to Geneva today.

In Geneva he will head the Uruguayan delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference. Uruguay, which like other countries has sovereignty over 200 miles of sea, will now seek recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf.

Under Secretary Julio Cesar Lupinacci indicated that this is going to be one of the main issues at the Geneva meeting.

[Begin Lupinacci recording] It has been said, and it is correct, that as long as the continental shelf maintains its geological continuity beyond the 200 miles off the coast and up to the maximum of 350 miles, the states should be able to have sovereign access to its resources.

Uruguay is one of the marginal [marginalista] states, that is to say that is has a broad continental shelf which goes beyond 200 miles. This means that the jurisdictional waters extend to 200 miles from shore, but underneath, the seabed and subsoil geologically continue for approximately 600 miles. This can be scientifically established if necessary, and what Uruguay is negotiating for is sovereign rights to explore and exploit the living and mineral resources of this area.

[Question] Uruguay wants rights over the subsoil?

[Answer] Of course; why not? Uruguay is one of the so-called marginal countries and has been negotiating together with Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the UK, Norway, Ireland and the United States, with whom we have coordinated joint positions aimed at seeking recognition of the sovereign rights which the coastal states have over the natural extension of their territory under the sea. The sea floor and its subsoil are geological extensions of the continent: It belongs to our country and we will exercise our sovereign right to exploit its resources. [end recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT--Montevideo, 5 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that due to a constant decline of meat exports the Uruguayan trade balance experienced a $276 million deficit during the first 5 months of this year. During this period Uruguay exported goods worth $330,928,000 and imported goods worth $607,469,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 5 Aug 80 PY]

ALCOHOL FOR ENERGY--Artigas, Uruguay, 6 Aug (TELAM)--Technicians of the Limitada del Norte sugar mill cooperative said that Uruguay will be in condition to replace 10 percent of its gasoline with alcohol within 5 years. Therefore, it will have to produce 40 million liters of alcohol per year. The sugar mill is located in Artigas Department, near the Brazilian border. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 8 Aug 80 PY]

NEWSMEN PROTEST KILLING OF COLLEAGUE IN EL SALVADOR

PA131927 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] More than 200 press workers met in front of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico City to protest the killing of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez. The newsman was killed last Friday in the Salvadoran capital by a soldier of the genocidal Christian Democratic junta.

The Mexican newsmen demanded that the government cancel the Mexican oil sale contracts with El Salvador because the hydrocarbon would only help the manufacture of arms to massacre the people. For his part, Gilberto Lopez, the coordinator of the Mexican Committee of Soldiarity with the Salvadoran People, said that Mexico should break diplomatic relations with the Christian Democratic junta of that Central American country.

Recall of Ambassador

PA142311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2129 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (LATIN)--Mexico today announced the withdrawal of its ambassador to El Salvador and appointed a charge d'affaires in his place.

A short bulletin released to the press by the Foreign Secretariat states that Ambassador Hector Perez Gallardo will be recalled "soon, to be entrusted with another task." Four days ago Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda admitted that relations with El Salvador were "difficult" following the killing of a Mexican newsman in the Salvadoran capital. However, at that time Castaneda said that the possibility of breaking relations with El Salvador was not under consideration. Gustavo Iruegas, minister-counselor at the Foreign Secretariat, was appointed charge d'affaires at the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DENIES USSR DESIGNS ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA141248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0108 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador Rostislav Aleksandrovich Sergeyev today spoke out against any type of interference in the domestic affairs of Central America.

At a meeting today at the university club, the diplomat said that since the time of Lenin, his country has been struggling against all types of hegemony. Today we continue to do so, he stressed.

Sergeyev denied that the USSR is maintaining any contact whatsoever with the groups responsible for the political upheaval in Central America, particularly in El Salvador and Guatemala. My country has only diplomatic and commercial relations with the Latin American countries. It has no other links with them, he underlined.

RULING PRI SOLIDIFIES POLITICAL POWER BASE

PA131846 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1152 GMT 13 Aug 80

[By Marcelo Galan]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Aug (LATIN)--The ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which has monopolized power in Mexico since its founding in 1929, reaffirmed its total political control by receiving the vast majority of votes during the recent state elections

The overwhelming victory occurred despite election reforms which favored the opposition parties.

The reforms were introduced last year by President Jose Lopez Portillo who took power in December 1976 for a 6-year term. However, the PRI is so deep-rooted that its power structure was not even affected.

During the recent elections for governors, deputies and local authorities in six states, the PRI received an average of 75 percent of the votes, while the remaining votes were distributed among the six opposition parties. More than 30 percent abstained in last year's general elections, but this figure was much greater before the 1979 political reforms.

The reforms legalized the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), the leftist Workers Socialist Party (PST) and the rightwing Mexican Democratic Party. The reforms were a step toward true democratization.

In the elections that followed immediately, the PRI obtained more than 300 seats in the congress, while the remaining 4 were left to the conservative National Action Party (PAN), which is considered the country's "second political force." The PAN achieved 39 of the 100 seats in a proportional vote for the minority parties, according to the new electoral law. The rest were assigned to the PCM, the PST, the PDM and the Popular Socialist Party (PPS).

OIL OFFICIAL NOTES NEED FOR DOMESTIC RATIONING PRICE HIKE

PA141925 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (EFE)--If the use of hydrocarbons continues to increase, Mexico's oil reserves would onoy last 30 years, an official of the Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP) reported today.

Sotero Prieto noted that this situation calls for a rationing of the use (1.1 million daily approximately) of oil and an increase in internal crude tariffs. Mexico has proven oil reserves of 50 billion barrels.

He explained that as long as the country does not have economic and human resources to convert probable hydrocarbon reserves, estimated at 40 billion barrels, into reality, the energy future cannot be viewed calmly.

To think that oil exploitation costs are and will continue to be low is a fallacy which causes the price of crude distributed in the interior part of the nation to be between 6-11 times below that at which the product is old on the international markets, he noted.

He pointed out that this situation does not permit the state Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) to count on greater economic resources by increasing the price of its oil byproducts on the internal market, which will keep it from meeting its financial needs in the short run.

Also, Sotero Prieto complained about the granting of incentives through reduced costs of crude and its byproducts to public and private sectors, affirming that PEMEX did not intervene in those dispositions and is economically affected.

According to the official, who is the first at the official level to demand an increase in the cost of oil in the Mexican market, this country, despite being a major world exporter, can face energy problems.

GUARD PREVENTS OCCUPATION OF VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA141532 Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 1518 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] This station's newsmen have gone to the street to confirm rumors that Salvadorans living in Panama City are planning to occupy the Venezuelan Embassy to protest the Venezuelan Government's military aid to the Salvadoran regime which is massacring the Salvadoran people.

Members of the army [presumably Panamanian National Guardsmen] have surrounded the embassy to prevent its occupation by the demonstrators. We will continue to report on this.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ISSUE NEW LICENSES TO AIRLINES

PA142244 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 Aug 80 pp 1A, 6A

[Text] Ricardo Alonso Rodriguez, minister of government and justice, this morning issued a communique announcing the executive branch's decision not to grant new operating licenses to airlines.

In the communique, the minister explains the reasons for this decision. Following is the text of the official communique:

The problems affecting Panamanian commercial aviation today are mainly due to the constant rise of fuel prices and a highly technical and aggressive competition. This is indicative of the overall situation in international air transportation and it is an effect of the economic-financial crisis.

After analyzing the routes operated by our national airlines, it has been established that the market serviced by them has not grown as desired. Currently, there is an excess of supply which makes it inadvisable to increase existing routes. Such an increase would harm not only the existing airlines but also new firms interested in joining the market.

Thus, the national government expresses its interest for every airline to continue working for a true development of Panamanian commercial aviation which will benefit all sectors involved. In view of the above circumstances, and as long as the present problems prevail and until a national aviation policy is established, the government has decided not to grant new operating licenses to exploit air routes.

The communique is signed by Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez.

FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING TO OPEN IN MANAGUA

PA142136 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign ministers meeting will open here today with the participation of Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and possibly Honduras, according to the NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY.

The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua had agreed to hold the foreign ministers meeting starting today. The meeting had been postponed due to several problems affecting the area. In a joint statement, the two governments announced the meeting would take place in accordance with an agreement signed in March of this year at the foreign ministers meeting held in Costa Rica.

The meeting, which will last 2 days, will be attended by Foreign Ministers Carlos Ozores of Panama, Bernd Neihaus of Costa Rica, Miguel D'Escoto of Nicaragua, and possibly Eliseo Perez Cadalso of Honduras. The first three have already confirmed their attendance.

Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources have indicated that the agenda will include the situations in Bolivia, El Salvador and other Latin American countries.

Meantime, Costa Rica and Nicaragua have decided to maintain their position and double their efforts within the OAS to convene a special consultative meeting to examine human rights in Bolivia, according to the joint statement.

COSTA RICA

STANDARD FRUIT COMPANY WORKERS CALL STRIKE

PA141246 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Eighty-five percent of the Standard Fruit Company workers on seven plantations in La Estrella Valley today decreed an indefinite strike starting at 0500, alleging violations of the collective labor agreement and expressing solidarity with the workers of the Southern Pacific Banana Company.

The wages of the lesser-paid workers have been adjusted based on a recent decision by the National Wage Council. The collective labor agreement provides that the banana company workers' wages must be readjusted this year in the same proportion as the minimum wage increase for agricultural workers stipulated by the official decree on minimum wages for 1981. Therefore, there is no volation of the collective labor agreement in this regard. As to the work shift, it is still 7 hours, as specified in the agreement which put an end to the earlier Standard Fruit Company strike.

Fifteen percent of the Standard Fruit Company workers are working normally. However, it is expected that they will walk off their jobs at any moment because they are being threatened and beaten the communist labor leaders. Work at the Standard Fruit plantations in Rio Frio, Siquirres and Guapiles in proceeding normally, assistant manager Alfonso Munoz said.

This morning the Standard Fruit Company asked the Limon labor court to declare the strike illegal. The Limon labor judge is presently making an inspection of the company's work centers in La Estrella valley. It is expected that the judge will issue a ruling sometime today or tomorrow.

Plantation Manager's Statement

PA141648 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The strike called yesterday at the Standard Fruit Company plantation in La Estrella Valley has begun to lose force, said a company assistant manager. He added that the 15 percent of the workers who did not join the strike had worked normally yesterday despite the threats of the communist labor union leaders.

Alfonso Munoz added that many workers had returned to work in the afternoon and that pickets had lessened their vigilance, allowing the transit of workers and vehicles. Concluding, he said that the situation in the Standard Fruit Company's plantations in Rio Frio, Guapiles and Siquirres is calm and that no possibility of a strike in these areas is foreseen.

Riots in Golfito

PA141416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Beltran Meza telephone report from Golfito--live or recorded]

[Text] At 0300 today, the civil guardsmen deployed here at Golfito arrived at the entrance of the railroad workshops, where they evicted a picket of workers. They fired tear gas at the various groups of workers posted at the street corners here in Golfito.

The situation has reached such extremes that deaths have been reported. It was reported that shots were fired from two sides. Juan Busto Robles, a dockworker, was found dead with his head smashed by a bullet. He fell as people began to run. It was also reported that Major Rojas [not further identified] is wounded. Several children have been taken to the hospital.

The situation is quite difficult here. The guardsmen, the commandos in charge of maintaining order, number about 300 and are deployed around various parts of Golfito where pickets of workers have formed. The situation is becoming more difficult in view of the fact that one death has been reported. They are now hurling stones and sticks at the guardsmen.

It is probable that the situation will worsen since we notice that the climate is getting very hot here in Golfito, where fairly large groups of workers have taken positions opposite the guardsmen at the entrance of the railroad station, at the entrances of the shops. But there are guardsmen all over Golfito, which as everyone knows, is very small. The guardsmen are located on a fairly high hill and are hurling tear gas. Shots were fired from both sides, it is reported.

Colonel Ulate of the Civil Guard reports that shots have been fired since very early this morning, before dawn, when they began to remove the pickets posted in various parts. It has been reported that Major Rojas has been wounded in the hand. It is not known how bad. He has been taken to the hospital. As we reported earlier, one person has died. He was a dockworker named Juan Bustos Robles, whose head was practically destroyed.

The air is greatly contaminated because of all the tear gas this morning. Tear gas bombs have been used in many parts of the town of Golfito, which is quite small. Children are suffering from it and many have been taken to the hospital.

At this time, the situation has calmed down. Tear gas is not being thrown at this time. But groups of workers are shouting at the Civil Guardsmen and anger could increase between the guardsmen and the workers if more tear gas is used. We will be filing further reports on the situation here in Golfito.

Further Report on Rioting

PA142157 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The situation in Golfito is very tense. Following the violent incidents early today in which one person was killed and several were arrested, the Civil Guard used many tear gas grenades to force many people out of their homes, especially in the area known as the Gray Zone, the American zone in the Golfito Port, where enormous tension exists as workers regroup near the picnic area and Bellavista.

Meanwhile, the Civil Guard alleges it is in complete control over all of the banana company installations. However, the workers have not heeded President Carazo's appeal to return to work.

The situation is also very tense in Coto 47 Valley. Labor leaders reacted when they heard the president's appeal and used megaphones all night at the plantations in Coto 47 Valley urging the workers not to heed the president's appeal. They allege that the formula does not solve the problems of the union. Groups of Civil Guardsmen remained posted at the banana company's main installations at Coto 47 Valley and Palmar Sur throughout the early morning hours.

Reports from our correspondents in the southern zone state that workers have remained on the alert at the Palmar Sur plantations since early last evening. The Civil Guard assumed control of the banana company's main installations while groups of workers incited by leaders of the strike are preventing other workers from returning to work in response to the government's appeal.

We are now receiving reports that workers have blocked the entrance to La Fortuna Plantation and that the Civil Guard is trying to prevent them from blocking the international highway between Limon and Sixaola.

The Civil Guard is concentrated at the port of Limon. It has been reported that while the workers are trying to block the Limon-Sixaola Highway and a large group of workers has taken positions at the entrance of La Fortuna Plantation, the Civil Guard may be dispatched to this area momentarily to clear the road. The reports state that the situation is extremely tense.

Meanwhile, the workers of other plantations, such as Bandeco, have remained on the alert awaiting the decision of the workers of La Estrella Valley. We are now receiving reports from Golfito stating that violence may resume at any moment.

Government Intervention

PA141706 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The government has ordered a temporary intervention in the banana company strike in order to solve it. The executive power decided to intervene temporarily, as provided for by the constitution and the labor code, in the Costa Rican banana company strike with a view toward solving the problem and opening up the possibility of talks between the government and labor unions. The purpose is to find a definite solution which even foresees the establishment of a committee to analyze regulary the workers' economic problems.

President Carazo, who spoke tonight on a television and radio network for over 20 minutes, said that the temporary intervention in the company is to avoid greater harm to the country and to the workers. The decree provides that no reprisals will be exercised against the workers and that the company must grant the workers a 700-colones loan so that they may solve their most urgent family problems. The reimbursement of this loan will be made in accordance with the labor code provisions.

While Costa Rican banana company officials were expecting the decree, the executive power--which considers that this temporary intervention will be the solution--did not stipulate a limit to the intervention. It was explained that it is impossible to determine how many days, weeks and even months may be necessary to find a formula which will definitely avoid new confrontations between the workers and the company. Carazo pointed out that the banana workers must understand that now they will negotiate with the government, which has good and honest intentions to begin the dialogue tomorrow. However, he warned that if violent actions and work stoppages by rightist and leftist groups continue, the labor leaders would be acting against the government, the constitution and the laws. He urged all workers to go to work tomorrow.

EL SALVADOR

STRIKE-RELATED VIOLENCE, CONFRONTATIONS CONTINUE

Managua Report

PA150557 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Now for news from El Salvador, even U.S. citizens have received their share of bullets from those who are bloodying that country. A nun was captured, and others who have suffered the same fate have been killed. [At the end of its newscast, Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 0454 GMT on 15 August broadcasts the following headline: "Not even U.S. citizens escape [the violence] in El Salvador. Today the U.S. consul in that brother Central American country was shot."] Here is a direct report from Boris Abelardo Melendez, our correspondent in El Salvador:

[Words indistinct] armed clashes between [word indistinct] and guerrillas, and they (?attacked) military convoys that were patrolling San Marcos, [words indistinct] and other cities. In (?San Luis Abad) they found [words indistinct] who had set up barricades and maintained their positions during the entire day. [passage indistinct] have launched an offensive to support the strike. About 17 (?buses) were captured in the capital, and 11 of them were set on fire and destroyed.

In the attacks the [word indistinct] have used long and short-range weapons, managed to occupy a [words indistinct] in a fight in [words indistinct]. After 2 hours of intense shooting 4 guerrillas were killed, as well as 5 civilians and [word indistinct], all in one clash.

The total number of casualties today is 30 persons. [Words indistinct] this figure does not include members of the military, but reports from the (?groups) claim that the military suffered close to 18 casualties throughout the day.

A U.S. nun was arrested today. She was taken out of the house she was in by the [word indistinct] so that they could search it. The nun was released after the arrival of a representative of the Yankee embassy to investigate the status of the nun [words indistinct].

Speaking of arrested persons, yesterday a girl named Yolanda was arrested after participating in an activity by members of the National Guard. This young lady was found dead this morning. Two other youths who were arrested were released today, but they were lucky that international newsmen were present at the time of their arrest. These youths told the press this morning that they were tortured with electrical shocks and kicked. In their denunciations they affirmed having heard at the National Guard [word indistinct] who were saying, at the time of Mr Duarte's speech yesterday, that the army wasn't anything, that the National Guardsmen were the powerful ones.

Several young ladies who were in the same place complained that they had been raped and brutally beaten, just like other persons who had been arrested were beaten. The witnesses also said that they heard the guardsmen speak of newsman Ignacio Rodriguez, who was recently murdered by a sharpshooter while he was covering a clash. The witnesses said that they heard the guardsmen say that their next victim would be Panamanian newsman Demetrio (Olaciregui), the UPI correspondent in El Salvador.

Today there has been a continuation of [words indistinct], which is also massive repression of the people because in the clashes they have used airborne artillery, that is, helicopters have fired from the air at everyone who is participating in, or suddenly finds himself in the midst of, a clash.

Shooting, Sabotage

PA141544 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1445 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Telephone report by Carlos Samayoa Martinez from San Salvador--live or recorded]

[Text] This is a report from San Salvador on events in El Salvador. The city woke up today with reports of heavy shooting in the town of San Antonio Abad, near the capital. Bus service has been gradually decreasing after several buses were set on fire in different areas of the capital. Clashes are now taking place in different points of the capital between urban guerrillas and soldiers.

The relative calm which existed yesterday in the first day of the strike organized by the Revolutionary Democratic Front has considerably changed today since shooting can be heard throughout the city. This has obviously caused the absenteeism among the workers. The second day of the strike could be relatively successful as a result of this violent situation in the city of San Salvador.

New acts of sabotage also occurred last night at some electricity towers, causing constant power blackouts throughout the night. At this time, we have reports of intense shooting between urban guerrillas and soldiers in various parts of the city. We will continue to report on events today, the second day of the strike. Yesterday, the strike was an evident failure. However, this could change today.

Attacks on Power Stations

PA150352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador]

[Text] This afternoon a complete report was released on the damage resulting from dynamite attacks on the power lines which carry electricity to several regions of the country. Nine towers have been destroyed by extremists in [words indistinct]. At the Cerron Grande Dam there are two primary circuits which supply energy to the central region. One of these circuits has been destroyed and it is feared that the other will be the target of similar attempts.

Most of the western region has been without electricity since the explosions began. The [words indistinct] is without electricity and the repairs might take the rest of the week. Other cities affected are Ahuachapan, Santa Ana, [word indistinct], Suchitoto and Metapan.

The lack of electricity has also resulted in the paralyzation of the pumping plants of the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers and, as a result, most of the country is without the vital water service.

Officials from the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Executive Commission, which provides electricity to the whole country, and from the San Salvador Electric Company, which distributes energy to most of this area, expressed fear that the acts of sabotage may increase tonight. Therefore, the army has reinforced surveillance at power stations and substations.

On another subject, the second day of the strike called by the FDR can be considered a failure, since most of the workers went to work in spite of barricades and clashes which have produced a preliminary toll of 40 dead on the second day of the strike.

Attack by Planes, Helicopters

PA142034 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Aug (AFP)--Airplanes and armed helicopters went into action today in the city of San Salvador and caused the death of seven persons when urban guerrillas tried to erect barricades in one sector of the capital.

The dead were seven civilians, six of them guerrillas, who were killed at noon today in a clash which occurred in a place known as Miralvalle in the northwestern part of the capital, according to government sources. At that site, a group of leftist youths tried to use a bus to block the street to prevent the flow of vehicles going toward downtown San Salvador. When a contingent of soldiers arrived, a 2-hour shootout ensued.

Traffic was closed off in an area of over 2 km and, in view of the strong resistance of the civilians, the army resorted to the assistance of the air force, which attacked the sector with helicopters and airplanes.

Around noon, when the shooting had subsided, Red Cross units arrived and found seven bodies, four of them inside a house, two on the public thoroughfare and one in a vehicle.

Lack of General Support

PA150050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The 72-hour general strike called by the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front failed today on its second day because the workers did not completely support it.

City bus service, which operated almost completely normally on Wednesday, experienced some disruptions today after at least eight buses were burned by leftists. Nevertheless, the people went to their jobs, although the different violent incidents in several parts of the capital helped to accentuate the climate of nervousness which is almost constant in El Salvador.

The inhabitants of a district near San Antonio Abad, where a 7-hour clash occurred today, were practically isolated from the rest of the city for the greater part of the day. Only those who managed to leave their homes very early in the morning were able to reach their jobs.

However, on the whole, the attempted general strike has turned into a disaster for the leftists groups who sponsored it because, in spite of the armed clashes in the outlying areas of San Salvador, business establishments remained open. However, there were fewer customers than on Wednesday and very few compared to normal days. Nevertheless, more workers than normal did stay away from industries, although it was not sufficient to completely shut down the factories.

Increased 'Insurrection'

PA142137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] More than a strike, a war is going on in El Salvador as the insurrection gains force. Three districts in the Salvadoran capital are under guerrilla control as the army is calling on the inhabitants to abandon these sectors. It is feared that the territory is under rebel control and the people will be bombed. Three highways--in San Miguel, La Libertad and Santa Ana--have been clocked by the revolutionary forces. A bomb exploded on the San Miguel highway, destroying a bridge.

So far, it is reported that over 100 persons have been killed among army troops, guerrillas and other people who in some places are fighting alongside the heroic guerrillas.

The transnational and imperialist news agencies are trying to discredit the struggle and claim that the strike has failed, whereas in fact only 10 percent of the population reported for work yesterday.

Rural Ambush

PA150202 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1256 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Five rural policemen were injured yesterday when they were ambushed on the road leading from San Juan Tacasico to Santa Ana City. One of the policemen said that the extremists were hidden on a mountain, from where they attacked the pickup truck in which the policemen were traveling. The policeman also stated that the assailants used contact bombs, rifles and other weapons which he did not describe. Of the five policemen, only three were seriously injured and were immediately taken to the city's military hospital. No casualties on the attackers' side were reported.

Attack on Bus

PA150415 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1323 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Raul Beltran report from Chalatenango]

[Text] Official reports from Chalatenango state that this morning at 0530 a bus belonging to the Galan Express Company left Chalatenango and, on arriving at the San Rafael-El Tronconal crossing approximately 68 km north of this capital, was shot at from several directions. Civilians and two soldiers from Chalatenango Detachment were traveling in the bus. Fortunately, up to this moment, no casualties have been reported, but official sources stated that seven passengers received moderate injuries.

Clash in Santa Ana

PA142213 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1849 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Excerpts] A clash is now taking place in the city of Santa Ana at the end of East 25th Street, where the road to San Salvador begins. This road is known as the Carretera Vieja, and the coffee processing mill El Molinon is along this road. The clash is between guerrillas and soldiers who are stationed in that area. So far, there have been no reports of casualties or injuries in this clash.

FDR LEADERS DEFINE STRIKE OBJECTIVES

PA141638 Paris AFP in Spanish 0040 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Aug (AFP)--The general strike that began today in El Salvador is the beginning of a final offensive by the people and their armed organizations against the Christian Democratic-military government junta supported by imperialism, several Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) leaders have affirmed here.

FDR President Enrique Alvarez Cordova, Enrique Guatemala and Rafael Menjivar said at a news conference that the main objective of the strike is to show that the FDR is a true power alternative in El Salvador.

Guatemala explained that it is not simply a matter of paralyzing the Salvadoran productive forces but of allowing the people to participate actively in the struggle. According to the young leader, the residents of two Salvadoran towns, Mejicanos and Cucatancingo, confronted army regulars this morning and prevented them from entering these two communities.

He recalled that the national strike's immediate demands include an end to and the lifting of the military cordons around several towns in the interior, an end to the harassment and forced displacements of the civilian population and the devolution and demilitarization of the national university, which the army occupied several weeks ago. The strike also seeks the release of imprisoned political and union leaders and the abolishment of a government junta agreement that forbids public employees from joining strikes, work stoppages and other protest activities.

Regarding the political objectives of the strike, Guatemala added that the idea is to revitalize internationally the campaign against the violation of human rights in El Salvador and to get all governments to recognize a state of internal belligerence in El Salvador.

Alvarez Cordova reported on the political-military situation in El Salvador and on various international aspects connected with it. According to him, the capacity to attack and to mobilize, as well as the firing capacity of the armed organizations that act under the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, increase every day.

As for the growth and consolidation of the FDR, he gave as an example the recent incorporation in it of 8 of the 13 departmental organizations of the Salvadoran Communal Union and of the Catholic university. The people's response to institutionalized violence and to the government junta's genocidal war scheme is becoming increasingly strong, he affirmed.

Further on, he referred to the FDR's international achievements, stressing Mexico's position, which was recently stated by President Jose Lopez Portillo and by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

The FDR leader stressed the warm welcome given in Managua to the FDR representatives who participated in the events commemorating the anniversary of the Cuban revolution as well as the Ecuadorean Government's statements of support and those of various European political parties and governments. He added that despite the Italian Government's hesitations, the city of Rome has just announced its stand in favor of the FDR.

Alvarez Cordova finally referred to a recent trip to the United States by FDR representatives where, he said, they found a huge barrier of silence and misinformation.

He expressed his gratitude to all churches and unions in the United States, but he admitted that the idea that a centrist regime accosted by leftist and rightist minorities exists in El Salvador prevails in U.S. political and official circles.

Alvarez Cordova quoted State Department officials as saying that if the center does not exist in El Salvador we should create it. He denounced the presence of U.S. warships off the Salvadoran Pacific coast.

GUATEMALA

KIDNAPPED INCAP OFFICIALS RELEASED, TRAVEL TO U.S.

PA142258 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Two high-ranking officials of the Nutrition Institute of Central America and Panama [INCAP] who had been kidnapped by a terrorist group were released over the weekend. After their release, they immediately left for the United States.

Carlos Enrique Tejada Valenzuela and Richard Newman had been kidnapped from the INCAP offices at the end of June by a group of armed men. Tejada and Newman had been participating in a work conference with six other INCAP officials. The self-styled Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers took credit for the kidnapping.

The two officials' release and subsequent departure for the United States was carried out in complete secrecy. Their close relatives also traveled to the United States to meet with them because they reportedly were unable to see them in Guatemala City.

The mysterious final outcome of the kidnapping showed that part of the negotiations for the release of the two men were held outside Guatemala with unidentified individuals and organizations. Tejada and Newman are also associated with the WHO. The negotiations and efforts to obtain their release were directly undertaken by the United Nations which sought to maintain complete secrecy regarding the contacts with the kidnappers and the way the release was obtained.

HONDURAS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR DENIES MILITARY AID CHARGE

PA150405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2230 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Argentine Ambassador to Honduras Arturo Ossorio Arana denied here today that members of the Argentine Armed Forces are advising or training Honduran paramilitary groups. This charge was made yesterday by Miguel Paz, a member of the fledgling leftist front Revolutionary University Force [FUR] and a candidate for president of the Honduran University Students Federation.

Ambassador Ossorio Arana said: "There is no doubt that the international leftist sector is conducting an orchestrated campaign to discredit the Argentine Government."

The ambassador said that no military attache is assigned to the embassy in Tegucigalpa and that the only other embassy official besides him is the secretary of the embassy. Ossorio Arana said that the only Argentine Armed Forces member [in the area] with the surname of Correa, which is the name Paz mentioned in his accusation, "is a major assigned as an OAS observer on the Honduras-El Salvador border, but he lives in El Salvador."

The ambassador clearly stated that his country respects the domestic affairs of other peoples and that the Argentine deputy foreign minister only visited Honduras to sign three treaties on trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation. The FUR accusation said that following the Argentine deputy foreign minister's visit to Honduras a few weeks ago, the training of paramilitary groups and the issuing of death threats against university members had begun.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS RETURN FROM VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA141716 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The members of the governing junta of National Reconstruction and other officials of the revolutionary government who paid a 2-day visit to Costa Rica returned to Nicaragua this morning. The delegation, headed by Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Arturo Cruz, signed an agreement with the Costa Rican Government to benefit mainly the inhabitants of the border sector of Rio San Juan Department.

Comments to Newsmen

PA131409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, today said that Anastasio Somoza Debayle continues to be a threat to peace and democracy in Central America.

In a news conference held after the signing of a joint agreement between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, the Sandinist leader said that counterrevolutionary outbreaks exist in Nicaragua and blamed General Somoza, his son and other officers who fled Nicaragua for them. They are the ones who are attacking our people, Ortega Saavedra stressed.

Ortega Saavedra has been in Costa Rica since yesterday together with his junta companeros Arturo Cruz and Rafael Cordova as well as several ministers. The Sandinist commander affirmed that the deposed Nicaraguan president maintains his influence in Central America through publications in certain press and noted that Somoza's goal is to destabilize the democratic regimes of the area.

Regarding the possibility of Ronald Reagan's becoming U.S. president, Ortega Saavedra said that the Nicaraguans respect the domestic affairs of other countries and for this reason, they demand that this policy be made reciprocal.

For his part, Arturo Cruz said that they trust Reagan will act rationally if he assumes power. Otherwise, it would be a mistake by the United States because it would not have a right to participate in the Nicaraguan democratic process. If our domestic affairs were not respected, we would consider this to be aggression and the Nicaraguans would react with dignity.

Ortega Saavedra urged the Costa Ricans not to let themselves be deceived by false charges made against Nicaragua by publications. He asked them to visit the land of Sandino when charges are made about human rights violations or murders so that they can witness the truth.

In conclusion, Rafael Cordova said that he is optimistic about Nicaraguan production. He said that great efforts are being made in the industrial sector to increase production and to attract foreign investments.

Cordova noted that they are awaiting the prompt approval of the rest of the $75 million that the U.S. Government granted to Nicaragua. Regarding this, he said that they have only received $15 million.

The Nicaraguan junta members arrived in Costa Rica yesterday and will leave tomorrow after a 48-hour official visit during which they reached important agreements in a very busy schedule of meetings and visits with their Costa Rican counterparts.

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS MOTION FOR RELATIONS WITH PRC

PA141744 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The State Council today rejected as inappropriate a motion submitted by Alvaro Jerez, representative of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], suggesting that the State Council ask the government junta to establish relations with the PRC. Because we consider this is of interest to our listeners, you will hear a recording of Jerez making his request and then Companero Domingo Sanchez, a member of the State Council, expressing opposition to the motion because he feels that it is inappropriate and that the PRC is a disgrace to the world.

[Begin Jerez recording] It is for this reason that the MDN, based on the right we have won, submits the following motion: Wheareas, as a result of the revolutionary victory, the Nicaraguan people have won the right to have relations with any country of the world as a free, sovereign and independent people; 2. Wheareas, the PRC is the world's largest country, which has implemented an (?efficient) socialism to answer the needs of its many people; 3. wheareas, the PRC is the biggest buyer of our country's cotton and offers great possibilities for trade in the future, the MDN resolves that the State Council ask the government junta to initiate, through the Foreign Ministry, efforts to establish diplomatic relations with the PRC at the embassy level. [end recording)

This was the motion submitted by MDN Representative Alvaro Jerez. Now here is one of the replies of the State Council members against that motion. This one is expressed by Domingo Sanchez, member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party:

[Begin recording] There seems to be interest in maintaing a division in this council so that we will forget important problems [words indistinct]. The truth is that they are [words indistinct] of Chinese socialism. I tell you that [words indistinct] because Chinese socialism is not socialism. (?It is the) socialism of the MDN; it is the socialism of each [word indistinct] of the Social Christian Party. That is why they are exerting efforts so that China will come with its technology and its rice and so that it will come buy coffee. The truth is that the Nicaraguan Government [words indistinct] with any country. That is why it has relations with El Salvador, the Yankees and even with Pinochet. This does not mean that we have to seek relations with any antidemocratic country because they are going to buy coffee from us. That is just a mercantilist policy. This revolution is not mercantilist. China was the first country to recognize Pinochet. Pinochet is a disgrace in the world so the first country which recognized him is also a disgrace to the world. China sponsored Pol Pot who brought death to Kampuchea in the name of the [word indistinct] democratic socialism which the MDN seeks to establish in Nicaragua. China maneuvers against the Afghan revolution in alliance with U.S. imperialism. China constantly invades Vietnam to kill and loot. That is the other side of the picture which we present to our friend Dr Alvaro Jerez [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ARCE REPLIES TO MRS CHAMORRO'S DEFENSE OF LA PRENSA

PA131915 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Comdr Bayardo Arce has issued a firm reply to Mrs Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. Those newsmen whom Mrs Violeta calls shameless are the ones who risked their lives during the dictatorship to give prestige to LA PRENSA. This was stated by Comdr Bayardo Arce in an interview to Radio Sandino regarding a letter that Mrs Violeta sent to Comdr Daniel Ortega dnd the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. The interview was held after a ceremony to grant individual honors to 14 policemen and collective awards to 11 police departments. In his statement to Radio Sandino, Commander Arce said that Mrs Violeta is trying to justify LA PRENSA's counterrevolutionary policy by calling the newsmen who fought the dictatorship shameless. If we want to be purist, we will find that some newsmen were weak but we must also remember that LA PRENSA received advertisement money from the dictatorship and from Somozist enterprises, Comdr Bayard Arce said. He also referred to Pablo Antonio Cuadra who is permitting his name to be used so that LA PRENSA can slander the revolution. Here is Commander Arce's statement:

[Begin recording] I want to refer to the letter first of all because I received a copy and second because Daniel is not in the country so much time could pass before the content of the letter would be clarified. I also want to clearly state that the Sandinists and particularly the National Directorate feel respect and affection toward Mrs Violeta but of course this does not mean we can be blind when consciously or unconsciously she is committing or hiding errors, which is something that is occurring in this case.

On the one hand, she generally tries to justify LA PRENSA's counterrevolutionary activity [words indistinct]. She is saying that the newmen who left LA PRENSA are dishonest, that they are shameless. Mrs Violeta never said those newsmen were shameless when they risked their lives when they worked for LA PRENSA during the dictatorship. She never said that those newsmen were dishonest or shameless as she now says in this letter in an effort to belittle their revolutionary quality. She never said this when these people risked their lives everyday working for that paper. We must remember that it was precisely those newsmen who are not now in LA PRENSA who won the international prestige of LA PRENSA. Those newsmen were lead by Xavier Chamorro who assumed the directorship of the paper upon the death of Pedro Joaquin. Pablo Antonio Cuadra did not take over the reins of the papers. He has never been linked to the paper's directorship. Xavier was the one who took over. Daniel Aguirre as head of the editorial staff and all the reporters made LA PRENSA a prestigious and combative newspaper. That is why we recently said that the only thing which today's LA PRENSA has of the past is the name. Today's paper is a caricature of what LA PRENSA was in the past.

Mrs Violeta, for whom I repeat we feel affection and respect and who we know is not directly or actively linked with the operation of the newspaper, has come out in defense of a group of negative, infamous and weak individuals who work at LA PRENSA. She comes out in their defense. And what does she use to defend them? The prestige of her husband, Pedro Joaquin, and the confidence that we expressed to her when she became part of the government junta. Therefore, in these circumstances, with all due respect and admiration we have for her because she was a brave woman not only because of her attitude when her husband died but because of her attitude in the struggle against dictatorship and her participation in the government, we cannot avoid pointing out that consciously or unconsciously she is favoring a negative attitude by the paper because the only thing remaining from her husband's time is the machinery.

HAVANA REPORTS HIJACKING OF NATIONAL AIRLINES PLANE

FL151029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] A U.S. aircraft which had been forced to come to Cuba departed today in the early morning hours. The aircraft is a three-engine DC-10 of the National Airlines company and was carrying 211 passengers and 12 crewmembers, flying between Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico, when it was diverted to Cuba. As is customary in these cases, after being accorded all the courtesies by Havana's Jose Marti International Airport personnel, the crewmembers and passengers departed aboard the same aircraft, except for the perpetrators of the diversion who are being held by the correspondent Cuban authorities pending investigations.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES U.S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION RESULTS

FL142350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Arnaldo Coro commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Democratic Party convention concludes tonight at New York's Madison Square Garden. President James Carter will close the convention with a speech in which he will formally accept something that cost him a good deal of work to win, in other words, his party's nomination in the forthcoming November Presidential elections.

The convention, which lasted 4 days, was one of the most difficult in the history of the Democratic Party. Senator Edward Kennedy displayed tenacious opposition to James Carter to the very last, and though he did not achieve his goal to become the Democratic canadiate, he did achieve two important results: Kennedy changed some of the planks in the Democratic political platform into more progressive ones, especially as concerns economic points; in addition, he gained a political projection which can be considered the beginning of his campaign to obtain the nomination for the 1984 elections. Kennedy announced today that he will support the electoral campaign of the Democratic candidate, that is, President Carter, against Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, who in July launched a virulent political campaign worthy of the era of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

When the Democratic convention ends today, James Carter will have to play a dual role every day until November. On the one hand, he will continue to be the President of the United States of America. At the same time, he will be his party's nominee--the other candidate for the chair in the White House's Oval Office.

U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN DENOUNCED AT UN

FL141039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] U.S. attempts to transform the Caribbean into an arena for military confrontation were denounced by Cuba before the UN Special Committee on Decolonization. The Cuban representative before that committee recalled that the active U.S. military presence in the Caribbean is being repeated in other seas and oceans, such as the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and in every case is aimed at suffocating the longing for liberation of all peoples. One of the countries transformed by the United States into a colony and military base is Puerto Rico, whose status will again be examined by that UN committee beginning next Monday. In San Juan, the president of Puerto Rico's influential bar association, Angel Tapia, said he will appear before the committee on behalf of his organization to denounce the repugnant U.S. intervention against the Puerto Rican right to self-determination. Tapia insisted that the United States, through its repressive agencies and armed forces, has made a mockery of UN resolutions aimed at making it possible for Puerto Rico to freely decide its future.

PRESIDENT FERRIER RESIGNS; REPLACED BY CHIN-A-SEN

PA141521 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1438 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Hague, 18 Aug [as received] (EFE)--Johan Henri Eliza Ferrier, the president of the South American state of Suriname since its independence in 1975, (?has presented his resignation) to the National Military Council and has been replaced by Chin-A-Sen, until now prime minister, according to reports arriving from the former Dutch colony.

The National Military Council, which has in effect controlled the nation since last 25 February has a strong man in Chin-A-Sen, who apparently has opposed Ferrier regarding issues relative to the powers of parliament. According to official sources in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname, Daisy Bouterse, chief of the National Military Council General Staff, had asked Ferrier to resign, and he finally did. Although the change in the power circle occurred internally, the new president proclaimed a state of emergency across the nation for an unlimited period and announced the suspension of constitution. A curfew from 1900-0400 has been ordered in the capital and in the main towns. The Dutch airline KLM announced it has suspended all flights to Suriname because the Paramaribo airport had been closed.

Suriname, the former Dutch Guiana, is located between the former British Guiana and what is still French Guiana, north of Brazil. With an area of 163,000 square km, it has a multiracial population of Chinese, Hindus, Javanese and Europeans totaling some 400,000 inhabitants, half of them in Paramaribo.

Arrest of Officers, Ministers

FL150122 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Reports from Suriname, a former Dutch colony in South America, say that three army officers and a number of former government ministers have been arrested. Reports say they have accused them of planning a coup against the ruling National Military Council which itself came to power in a coup last February. Earlier in the day the council was reported to have dismissed the Suriname president, Mr Johann Ferrier, and replaced him with the new prime minister, Dr Henk Chin-A-Sen, because of a dispute between the two men. The Suriname news agency said that the constitution had been suspended and a state of emergency declared.

Interruption in Communications

PA150313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Carcas, 14 Aug (EFE)--Communications with Suriname have been interrupted and there is no official information on that country's situation, Suriname Ambassador Donald Alaysius said here today.

Ambassador Alaysius, who represents his country in Venezuela, with which it has the closest relations, confirmed the news about the suspension of international flights and telephone services to Suriname.

Emile Wijntuin, president of the Suriname parliament and of the Christian Democratic Party, visited Venezuela last week. On that occasion he thanked Venezuelans for the support to his country following the February military coup. Wijntuin was received in Caracas by President Luis Herrera Campins, who said that even if there are small groups of communists in Suriname, the majority of the Suriname people "do not like Cuba; they like Venezuela."